

**THANKS.**—We are indebted to Mr. JAMES O. MERRITT, Superintendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, for courteous attentions.

**THE CONVENTION.**  
Without encumbering our columns with lengthy reports of the doings in Charleston, we have embraced everything of interest since last week. The proceedings of last Friday are given in full, and are a sufficient comment upon the wisdom and experience of that honorable (?) body.

**PICKENS DISTRICT DIVIDED.**  
We make the following extracts from the proceedings of the Convention on Wednesday last:

The special order of the hour being the division of Pickens District, was then taken up, and after some remarks by C. P. Leslie, the question on its third reading was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative, and the ordinance ordered to be engrossed, by the handsome vote of yeas 86; yeas 26.

**YANKEE MENDACITY.**

There is a noticeable feature in the newspapers and manufacturers of public opinion at the North to which we have alluded heretofore. We mean the persistent misrepresentation and exaggeration of occurrences transpiring in the Southern States since the war closed. The Radical party has been stimulated with the idea that the "rebellious spirit" is yet made manifest, and every crime or disorder has been seized upon by editors and correspondents to create the impression that hatred and malignant feelings hold ascendancy in the minds of our people. Since the South has been under military government, authorized by the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, the Radical papers have only now and then manifested this disposition to paint, in glowing colors, the horrible state of affairs and the assumed disloyalty of the late Confederates. But their sinking fortunes demands a return to the "wallowing in the mire" of falsehood and misrepresentation. Hence, we have lately observed *Forbes's Chronicle* decanting at length upon a "rebel outrage" in Alabama. Hon. RICHARD BUTLER, U. S. District Judge, was assaulted in Mobile a few weeks since by one MARTIN, District Attorney of the same Court. Judge BUTLER is a loyal man, and well-known for his devotion to the Union; and the *Chronicle* vents its spleen, in unmeasured terms, upon the whole Southern people. The truth is ascertained, and we find that the assailant is one of that class known as the "mean whites" of the South, who has perjured himself by accepting office under the present Government. The difficulty arose because of an indictment against that individual for his moral turpitude. But *Forbes* instantly recognizes him as one of those terrible rebels, who imitate Banquo's ghost, and will not down at the bidding of loyal masters. This is one instance; and we give another. Gen. BUTLER, of spoon notoriety, visited Richmond the other day, on a mission to the loyal-negro-sawing Convention now in session in that city, and while there received a challenge from one Gen. WHITE. As BUTLER has done in every instance where personal bravery is required, he packed up and left for Washington, leaving his enemy to wonder at the cool impudence with which he responded to the message. Without waiting to learn the antecedents of Gen. WHITE, who is a member of the Convention, and doubtless having in mind the famous Virginia guerrilla of that name, the *New York Tribune* incontinentally dooms the whole race of rebellion for this startling outrage. Fortunately for the Radical party, this man WHITE explains his reasons for the course pursued in the challenge sent to BUTLER, or else Congress might ere now have been engaged in a new scheme of reconstruction. Instead of being a "rebel," so-called, he was an officer of the Federal army, and served under Gen. BUTLER, and it was for some real or imaginary indignity bestowed upon him by that valiant and valorous General that the challenge originated.

Here are fair examples of the malicious lying and studied calumny of the Radical press. The truth is never known either, for men who descend so low will not display generosity to their own apparent disadvantage. Thousands of readers are kept in ignorance of the facts, and an exposure of their conduct only reaches the patrons of such papers as are friendly to the South. The uniformed masses are thus deluded, and the Radical party perpetuates its power. It is a significant fact, however, that the old story of "rebel outrages" is being repeated, and demonstrates the necessities to which that party has again been driven, in order to deceive their followers. This is only one amongst numerous signs that light is breaking!

**NEW BOOK.**

*The Life of Jefferson Davis*, by FRANK H. ALFRED. Richmond, Va., late editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and well known from his editorial connection—both during and since the war—with the Richmond press.

The above is the title of a work now far advanced in its preparation, and will be published at an early date by the National Publishing Company, Atlanta, Georgia. It will be a handsome Octavo Volume, of from 500 to 600 pages, embellished with a portrait on steel, engraved in pure line and stipple, by BUTLER, from a recent photograph from life. The work will form a full, complete, and authentic Biography of Mr. DAVIS, embracing the whole period of his life, and will shed much needed light upon many important subjects connected with the late war, which have never been understood—or, at best, but imperfectly so—because the facts necessary to their elucidation have remained inaccessible to previous writers.

Price—bound in Morocco Cloth—\$2.50 per copy. Bound in Half Cal Antique, \$5.00. The work will be sold exclusively by subscription, and a Bound Prospectus is now ready for Agents.

**A SPECK OF WAR.**

The correspondent of the *New York World* telegraphs as follows to that paper on last Friday: President Johnson is to declare to Great Britain the American ultimatum. The tergiversation of Secretary Seward is of avail no more. Another and higher authority has determined upon the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States Government upon Great Britain.

Authorized to state, most confidently and decisively, that the legitimate demands which have been too weakly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet, are to be enforced at whatever hazard. The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, will probably be presented to President Johnson Tuesday. Although the addresses that are to be exchanged between the President and Minister Thornton may be guarded and serene, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the ultimatum of the Executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must inevitably ensue.

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.**—It is a good thing to let people know where you are, and hence we have always advocated the policy of advertising. Through reverence for old times and associations, however, we have neglected to "hang our banners upon the outer wall," and the entrance to our establishment has only been indicated heretofore by the dilapidated sign of our predecessor, the *Anderson Gazette*. Overcoming the predilection in favor of a familiar name, we have caused to be placed over the entrance a neat and well-executed sign, "INTELLIGENCER OFFICE," the handiwork of our young friend, W. A. FANT, whose taste and skill in this respect is duly appreciated by the community. It will likewise be observed that our estimable neighbors, SHARPE & FANT, have had their sign remodeled.

**SALEDAY.**—The crowd in attendance on Monday last was greater than we remember to have ever seen in Anderson on a similar occasion. Merchants and tradesmen enjoyed an unusually fine trade, while the auctioneers were kept busy. The vast concourse upon the public square indicated thriving times, and everything remained quiet and orderly until late in the afternoon. One or two very small rows, and an occasional exhibition of the effects of John Barleycorn, closed the day's proceedings.

**HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.**—Capt. E. L. PARKER, of this town, had a horse stolen from his stable on Tuesday night last, and suspicion at once fell upon a freedman by the name of Bob Thompson, who had been lurking around the premises for several evenings. The case was taken into hand by JOHN R. COCHRAN, and we learn that the thief was arrested with the horse at Williston, in Barnwell District, on Saturday. The means employed to secure his arrest was by issuing handbills promptly, and scattering them throughout the State. It proved effective in this instance, and secured the above gratifying intelligence in less than one week from the time this bold theft was committed.

**PERSONAL.**—We had the pleasure, on Monday last, of making the acquaintance of Maj. H. TOMPKINS, now on a brief visit to our neighborhood. It will be remembered that Maj. T. was engaged in defence of our fellow-citizens, Messrs. KEYS, STOWERS and BYRUM, and exhibited unusual talent and ability in the conduct of the case, besides perseverance and energy in their behalf. The numerous friends of these gentlemen will be pleased to know that their earnest advocate and steadfast friend is in our midst. Maj. TOMPKINS was an officer in the United States Army, and subsequent to the war practiced law in Nashville, Tenn. He now hails from the Indian Territory.

**SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.**—Any one of our subscribers desiring to secure this valuable agricultural journal at club rates are offered an opportunity at this time. Under an arrangement recently made with the proprietors, we are enabled to offer the *Cultivator*, to bona-fide subscribers of the *Intelligencer*, at \$1.50 per annum. Send on your money at once.

**MERRY'S MUSEUM.**—The January number of this choice publication for the little ones has been received. We have given it a careful examination, and can safely recommend it as the best children's magazine within our knowledge. This number begins the twenty-seventh year of publication, and with improvements and commendable progress. New subscribers are furnished with a premium. Price, \$1.50 per annum. Address, HORACE B. FULLER, Publisher, 245 Washington St., Boston.

**FASHION MAGAZINES.**—Foremost among this class, *Godey's Lady's Book* is entitled to a large share of attention. Every number seems to reach perfection, and yet the succeeding one charms as fresh. The February issue has been duly received. The *Intelligencer* and *Godey* one year for \$5. *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine* contains all the promised new features, and more besides. Its superb engravings are not the least attraction of this work. In the last number, a beautiful and costly engraving of HELEN FORMIST, the wife of RUSSIA, the great pointer, is given. The fashion plates and patterns are extensive, while the reading matter is varied and interesting. Published by FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl St., New York, at \$3.50.

The February number of *Demorest's Monthly* is also upon our table. We have often commended this publication to our readers, and can honestly praise its execution and general character now, but we regret to notice that allusions are made in the last number scarcely entitled to applause from us. We do not care to censure where there is so much deserving of praise, but the fact is, that MRS. DEMOREST has not exhibited ordinary tact and enterprise in giving prominence to her preference in a matter involving social equality without distinction of race or color. With her opinion we have nothing to do, but the taste displayed is not to our liking, and we cannot allow it to pass unnoticed.

**STAY LAW FOR THREE MONTHS.**

Gen. CANBY, in compliance with the request of the Convention, has issued the following order, dated Jan. 31st, 1868, staying for three months certain executions on real and personal property:

I. At any sale of personal property by virtue of execution issued upon any judgment of any court of South Carolina, rendered prior to the 15th day of December, 1860, or subsequent to the 29th day of April, 1865, upon any cause of action arising on any contract entered into prior to the 15th day of December, 1860, if the highest amount offered or bid at such sale for such property shall be less than two-thirds of the fair cash value of such property, which value shall have been ascertained and fixed on or before the day of sale, by three appraisers, one of whom shall be named by the defendant, one by the plaintiff, and the third by these two, and a minute of whose appraisement shall be certified on the process by the officer holding the same—then, and in every such case, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer conducting said sale, at the request of either or any party to the record, then and there to adjourn and postpone such sale for the period of three calendar months.

II. At any sale of real estate by virtue of execution upon any judgment, or by virtue of any decree of any court of the State of South Carolina, rendered prior to the 15th day of December, 1860, or subsequent to the 29th day of April, 1865, upon any cause of action arising on any contract entered into prior to the 15th day of December, 1860, if the highest amount offered or bid at such sale for such real estate, as assessed in the last preceding assessment of State taxes, and a minute of which assessed valuation shall be certified on the process by the officer holding the same—then, and in every such case, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, master, or other officer conducting such sale, at the request of either or any party to the record, then and there to adjourn and postpone such sale for the period of three calendar months.

III. The provisions of this order shall not apply to executions for the collection of overdue taxes, nor to any process for the enforcement of any lien for labor or material recognized and guaranteed by the laws of the State, or by military orders.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

FIFTEENTH DAY.  
The convention assembled at twelve o'clock. Prayer by W. E. Johnston (colored), of Sumter. The roll was called and journal read.

**THE PROPOSED DISTRICT OF SUMNER.**

J. M. Rutland, of Fairfield, made a report from the Legislative Committee on the resolution with reference to the organization of a judicial district from portions of Edgefield, Barnwell and Orangeburg, recommending that the subject be left to the future action of the Legislature, and that no instructions be given to the committee in relation to the constitution of a clause providing for all such cases. The report was adopted.

**THE MILITARY AND THE CONVENTION.**

The President stated that he had a personal conference with General Canby last night, and was satisfied, from his statement, that the object in sending a police force to the convention was "to protect rather than to take any supervision of the body." He, the President, had no conversation with General Canby, but this morning was met by a sergeant of police with a squad of men outside the hall. The sergeant informed him that he was ordered by Mayor Gaillard to report to the President of the Convention for orders, but as the matter was in the hands of the convention, he had deferred action.

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA VOCABULARY.**

T. J. Coghlan (white), of Sumter, offered the following:  
Whereas, The prosperity of States, like that of families, depends on the harmony existing among its members, and the precepts of truth and religion teach us to do unto others as they should do unto us;

And, Whereas, Our newly enfranchised citizens have displayed their good sense and strong love of country, by a cordial and unassuming co-operation with the rest of their fellow-citizens, in promoting the true interests of our beloved State and glorious Republic, be it

Resolved, That this convention take such action as it may in its wisdom deem compatible with its powers, and conducive to the public weal, to exclude forever from the vocabulary of South Carolina the epithets "negro," "nigger," and "Yankee," as used in an opprobrious sense. That the exigencies and improved civilization of the times demand that this convention, or the legislative body created by it, enact such laws as will make it a penal offence to use the above epithets, in the manner described, against any American citizens of this State, and to punish the insult by fine or imprisonment.

Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions of the Constitution.

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS.**

B. F. Randolph (colored), offered the following, which was also referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions, &c.:

Resolved, That such institutions as the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum, and for the benefit of the poor, shall be fostered and supported by the State, and always be subject to such regulations as the General Assembly may direct.

2. That the directors of the penitentiary shall be elected or appointed as the General Assembly may direct.  
3. That the trustees of benevolent and other State institutions shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate; and upon all nominations made by the Governor, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.  
4. That the Governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices aforesaid, until the next ensuing session of the General Assembly, or until a successor shall be chosen and qualified.

**CONFEDERATE BONDS VS. GUARDIANS.**

S. Corley, (white), of Lexington, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The rebel legislature of South Carolina did authorize guardians to invest the funds of their several wards in Confederate bonds; and whereas, the present provisional government fully endorses the justice and legality of the said act, by the operation of which many innocent and helpless orphans have lost their entire estates, and the said bonds are now being tendered by guardians in lieu of United States currency in settlement of such claims; therefore  
Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention all legislation authorizing the tender of Confederate bonds by guardians in settling the claims of their wards, is a monstrous wrong, contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, and therefore null and void; and that all parties concerned are now in precisely the same legal relation as though no such legislation had been enacted; and that the committee on the Judiciary be directed to prepare an ordinance which will reach all cases of this complicated swindle, and determine whether any guardian, who has sold property and invested the proceeds during the rebellion, shall be entitled to any favor on that particular ground.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**

S. Corley, of Lexington, offered the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:  
Whereas, The people of South Carolina have now the advantages of a penitentiary system for the punishment of crime, and whereas the State is now in a condition to protect the lives, property, and best interests of every class of its population, and whereas there is no imperative demand for capital punishment, when society can protect itself against the depravity and violence of the lawless, therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to the Legislative Committee to determine whether or not allowing for the same crime shall be incorporated in the constitution of the State, to wit:

That no violation of the laws of the State shall be deemed a capital offence. That imprisonment for life shall be substituted for the death penalty, and that for a less offence than murder, the period of incarceration shall be graduated to accord with the moral progress of the criminal, conforming to the provisions of a wholesome prison discipline.

**ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.**

J. M. Rutland stated that it was important that the several committees should have an opportunity of completing their labors and presenting the result for the action of the convention, and consequently would move that when the convention adjourn it be to meet on Monday next, at 12 o'clock. The motion was agreed to.

**TAXES IN TOWNS AND CITIES.**

N. G. Parker, of Barnwell, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on Miscellaneous Provisions of the Constitution:  
Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in the organization of cities and incorporated towns, to provide that they shall be restricted in their powers of assessment and taxation.

**UNIVERSAL CHARITY ON THE RAMPAGE.**

A. C. Richmond (white), of Berkeley, offered the following resolution:  
Whereas, Several of the members of the body consider it desirable to offer numerous and diverse resolutions, apprehending, possibly, that the voice of the people may be heard, asking why all the delegates do not offer resolutions for the good of the people—that the homeless shall have homes, the houseless houses, the landless lands the moneyless money, that debtors shall be debtors no more, Confederate scrip no scrip, and everybody free from sin, therefore, be it

Resolved, That of one blood were made all the nations of the earth; that the poor shall always be with us; that the hungry will always need food, the naked clothing, the landless land the homeless homes and the moneyless money—in fine that future legislation shall be in the interests of humanity, for justice and protection to the poor and security to the rich.

Timothy Hurley moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Spiritualism, but it was finally laid on the table.

**THE PER DIEM QUESTION CLINCHED.**

On motion of N. G. Parker—  
The ordinance defining the pay and mileage of officers and members was taken up and passed.  
Dr. L. B. Johnson, of Pickens, and Lemuel Boozer, of Lexington, desired their names to be entered on the journal as voting against it.

The motion was made to reconsider, and lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which prevents the subject from being taken up again.

**THE PAY OF THE PRINTER.**

N. G. Parker moved that the printer be paid weekly, in order to enable him to proceed promptly with the work.  
C. P. Leslie suggested, as an amendment, "after this week." The first thing the convention knew, at the rate they were going on, they would be out

of funds. [Laughter.]  
The amendment was not agreed to and the matter was left to the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

**FROM GENERAL CLITZ.**

B. F. Whittemore from the special committee appointed by order of the Convention, reported that that officer stated that by order of Mayor General Canby, he requested the Mayor of the city yesterday to furnish a sergeant and five policemen that they might be in attendance at the hall, and ready for any order from the President. That they were sent here for the purpose of preventing an occurrence similar to that which took place upon the floor the other day, between a member of this convention and a representative of the press of this city. The General also remarked that the press of this hall had no instructions to come upon the floor of the hall but was to remain outside ready to respond to any call.

F. J. Moses, Jr., moved that "the explanation of General Clitz, as conveyed by the committee, be received as satisfactory."

The President stated that four or five policemen were down stairs, and the convention could take such action as they saw fit.

B. F. Whittemore moved that they remain where they are, and be ordered to remain—outside of the floor of the convention.

A member announced that General Canby had received \$12,000 from the Treasurer of the State, and N. G. Parker then stated that the Committee on Finance would be prepared to "pay up."

The convention then, about half-past one o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

**EXCLUDING THE REPORTER OF THE MERCURY.**

A full account of the fracas between a son of Dr. MACKET and Mr. LOGAN, reporter of the *Mercury*, is published upon our outside to-day. In the Convention, on Wednesday last, the following proceedings were had relative to that paper:

Mr. T. J. Coghlan, of Sumter, offered the following resolution of the Convention, to wit: That the reporter of the *Mercury* be excluded from the floor and privileges of this house.

The motion was carried and Mr. Logan retired. The President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to exclude the reporter of the *Mercury* from the floor of the house.

Mr. F. J. Moses rose and requested that several members who desired and did vote against the resolution might be allowed to enter their names on the record as so voting. The following members then rose and announced their names as voting against the resolution: F. J. Moses, Jr., Dr. L. B. Johnson, L. Boozer, C. M. Olsen, S. A. Swails, W. J. Whipper, Bailey Milford, T. Hurley, John A. Hunter, Dr. N. J. Newell, Wm. Perry, C. P. Leslie, Dr. J. C. Neagle, Rev. J. M. Runion.

The President asked the privilege of recording his vote against the resolution, as no reason had been assigned for the exclusion of the reporter. He thereupon voted no, because he thought the members ought to be able to protect themselves, and not seek it of the Convention.

Later in the day, the members evidently thinking that their action in the morning was not sufficiently explicit, this affair again became the theme of comment, under the following circumstances:

In the manner detailed by the reporter of the *Courier*:  
Mr. D. H. Chamberlain rose and said he desired to offer the following resolution, as an explanation of the action of the Convention at the present session, to wit: That the reporter of the *Mercury*, R. M. Fuller and Roswell T. Logan, Assistant Editors of the *Charleston Mercury*, a scurrilous and libellous paper published in this city, have published false reports of this body, and through blackguardism of its members proved themselves to be wholly unworthy of the privileges of this floor, which should only be extended to gentlemanly conductors of the press; therefore,

Resolved, That the said R. M. Fuller & Brother, R. M. Fuller and Roswell T. Logan are hereby excluded and excluded from the floor of this Convention.

Resolved, That the President be requested to see this order of the house enforced.

The President decided the motion of the member offering the resolution to be a question of privilege, and could therefore be entertained.

J. W. Wright said he was glad the resolution had been offered. The first resolution offered excluded the reporter of the *Mercury* from this floor, and no time was given for an expression of opinion. He was opposed, totally opposed to excluding any person from the floor of the house. He did not vote either way, nor ask that his vote might be recorded. But if he had voted and asked that his vote might be recorded it would have been in the affirmative, notwithstanding his opposition to the exclusion of any reporter or editor. From what he had seen and heard he thought it requisite that the reporter of the *Mercury* should be excluded. A day or two ago they had a fight, the first he had ever witnessed, and he thought there were others upon the floor who would not take the same of the reporter of the *Mercury*. As they had to choose between two evils he would take the least, and exclude the reporter, though he was opposed to any such course.

If the reporter had remained and the *Mercury* had continued, as in the past, there are persons here who would, no doubt, have attacked him, blood would have been spilled and perhaps persons in the house perfectly innocent have suffered.

He was, therefore, perfectly willing the reporter should be excluded. But he wanted an opportunity to express himself and show the people that he was opposed to such a course. This was simply setting up an old standard, which, for many years, had been regarded as the standard of a people who had stooped below the dignity of men. When men resort to strong arms they lower their dignity. If there are persons in the Convention who will stoop so low as to notice a little mean man, making his living by meanness, it would be coming down very low, below the dignity of gentlemen. He was in favor of free speech and a free press. An editor is perfectly responsible for anything he does, and the law is open to all persons irrespective of color. But he was in favor of expulsion to avoid a greater evil.

A call was made for the previous question, which was sustained.

Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, mover of the resolution, said the privilege of a seat upon the floor of this house by any member of the press, is simply obtained by the consent of the body. It is a courtesy which is ordinarily, and almost universally extended to members and representatives of all parties by similar bodies. It is not a right which any man can claim. It is not a right which any member of the press can claim, and when the body which extends that courtesy feels that that courtesy has been abused; when the representatives of the press, instead of confining themselves to their legitimate business, descend to libels and scurrilous sketches of individual members, it becomes the right, if not the duty of the body, to withdraw the courtesy and privileges extended.

The members of the Convention feel that the course pursued by the *Mercury* tends to a breach of the peace, and it is upon that ground mainly that this resolution has been offered, and will be supported by the members of the Convention. It is upon the same ground that libellous articles may be punished by law, and tend hence to a breach of the peace. The members do not want the excitement and disgrace of personal encounters within the walls of the house or any where else, in consequence of articles published in the papers of the city. Upon the ground then that they had a right to do it and that it is necessary to prevent a possible breach of the peace between the man who descends to this business and the man who feels himself aggrieved, the resolution is offered.

The question being taken on its passage, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr. rose and desired to have his vote recorded in the negative.

R. C. DeLaurel asked to be allowed to change his vote on the first resolution, which was made in the negative, in consequence of the rapidity with which it was rushed through. He now desired to be recorded as voting yes, which was granted.

**THE PAY OF MEMBERS.**

This subject has been discussed at length, and with deep interest. After a protracted discussion from day to day, the question was finally settled as follows on Thursday last:  
The special order being the unfinished business of yesterday, the ordinance providing for the pay

of members was taken up, and after much discussion and many motions, in which the attempt was made to reduce the amount, it was passed to its reading, and ordered to be engrossed in the following shape:

**AN ORDINANCE**  
Defining the Pay and Mileage of Members and Officers of this Convention.

Sec. 1. And be it ordained, That the pay per diem of the President shall be \$200.00; Members, \$11.00; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$11.00; Secretary, \$11; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, \$8.00; Assistant Secretary, \$8.00; Engrossing Clerk, \$7.00; Reading Clerk, \$7.00; Doorkeeper, \$8.00; Assistant Doorkeeper, \$6.00; Two Messengers, \$5.00 each; Janitor, \$4.00, in bills receivable of the State, which have not the par value of United States currency.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That the mileage of members and officers of the convention shall be twenty cents per mile to and from the convention, by the usual mail routes.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That all payments made in conformity to the several provisions of this ordinance or ordinances, shall be upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee and upon the authority of the President of the Convention.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, January 29.

The revolution is rapidly culminating. All the measures devised by Congress for subverting the Government will be speedily passed. In addition to those heretofore particularly referred to, there is to be a bill before the House prohibiting the Supreme Court from adjudicating adversely to acts of Congress passed, however in direct conflict with the Constitution. A bill is also before the Senate simplifying the proceedings upon impeachments, and providing that two-thirds of the Senate may declare a party suspended from exercising the functions of his office pending trial. This bill is manifestly aimed at the President, and is an indication of the desire of the Senate that the House shall present charges. As part and parcel of this scheme to expel the Executive, still another bill is pending in the House empowering the President of the Senate, in cases where ex-officio he shall succeed in the Chief Magistracy, to hold over beyond the time for which he shall have been elected as a Senator. This is clearly intended for the benefit of Wade, and is made to fit his case to a hair. It, moreover, evidently contemplates a seizure of the Government, in case of failure to elect their candidate, at the end of March, 1869.

In the meantime, it is by no means certain that the country may not be plunged into a foreign war. I learn that the leading spirits of the dominant party deem it advisable to consummate the revolution under cover of actually existing hostilities. It is probable, therefore, that our complications with Great Britain will be seized upon to effect their purposes. In a leading article in the *Chronicle*, said to have been written by Holt, strong ground is taken in favor of pushing matters to an immediate issue. The arguments in this article upon the right of expatriation are singular enough, taking into view their palpable bearing upon the present condition of the South. The report of Mr. Banks contains the following paragraph:

"Deprived of recognized citizenship, debarred from the privileges of travel or commerce in peace, and exposed to punishment in time of war, they are without safety and without rights. The commission of public crimes could not more effectively strip them of privileges which in every age and in all parts of the world have been the accompaniments of civilization and freedom."

Commenting upon the passage, the *Chronicle* discourses thus:

"On this fundamental point the position taken in the report is unsatisfactory, for the principle contained is incompatible with our most elementary ideas of individual freedom. If a man must forever remain a citizen or subject of that nation where he is chained to the soil, his country is but a prison on an extended scale. The most liberal Government would become a tyranny should it assert this extravagant degree of authority, and patriotism could not exist. Even the greatest blessings would cease to be valued if forced upon us against our inclination, or if it were once announced to us that we had no option but to receive them. And if the principle of perpetual allegiance is inadmissible under a liberal Government, how much more oppressive would it be under a despotism?"

True to the letter and as applicable to the Southern people at this instant as to expatriated Irishmen.

The General Government is rapidly absorbing all power, even in respect to matters of private concernment. The telegraphic companies must soon yield to the demands of Congress, and private dispatches are to be put under the manipulation of government. The Washington, of Illinois, has prepared a bill for this purpose. We are told that he anticipates violent opposition from the lines now established under State authority. No wonder. People are, very naturally, disinclined to surrender their property without adequate compensation, or indeed, to surrender it at all at the behest of a body of men confessedly without rightful authority to seize it.

It is understood that the wire-pullers have determined to run Stanton for Vice-President on the Grant ticket. The Convention to meet at Chicago. May next will be a mere formal gathering, and its function only to endorse the preordination of Congress. Many of the small fry, who have been looking to the second office, are evidently dissatisfied with this arrangement—among them Wilson, of Massachusetts, Morgan, of New York, Speaker Colfax, Grow, of Pennsylvania, Logan, &c.

The Democrats are making strenuous exertions to carry New Hampshire at the coming election, as the starting brick to knock down the row in the other States. Horace Montgomery Blair, Hon. J. W. Voorhees, Hon. J. S. Black, and other prominent gentlemen have accepted invitations of the Democratic Committee to address the people of New Hampshire upon the pending issues.—*Cor. Baltimore Gazette.*

The Markets.

ANDERSON, Feb. 4.—The cotton market to-day has been quite lively, in consequence of the recent advance. Buyers not anxious, however, and market unsteady. Prices ranged from 15½ to 16½, including tax, for higher grades. We note the following prices for other articles: Corn, \$1.00; Peas, 85 to \$1.00; Flour, \$12.00 to \$14.00; Bacon, old, 15 to 20—new, 15 to 18; Salt, \$3.50; Bagging, 25 to 30; Hops, 15 to 16.

AUGUSTA, February 3.—Cotton market very dull and irregular; sales 275 bales—middling 17 to 17½.